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THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE TRIBUNE is the only newspaper in the United States receiving full special dispatches from the sent of war; and fully represented by Special Corre-spondents with both Prussian and French armies, and at the leading capitals. Thus far THE THIBUXE dispatches have been used, in an imperfect form, by The New York Herald, World, Times, and Sun. They were so used yes

terday by The New York Herald and Sun. CRITICAL POSITION OF THE FRENCH ARMY. THE CROWN PRINCE MARCHING ON CHALONS-BAZAINE MUST CUT HIS WAY OUT OF METZ OR CAPITULATE.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 19, 1870.

A dispatch from Berlin states that the French armies were separated at Mars la Tour, and the main army at Metz checked by the first and second armies of Prussia. The Crown Prince with three army corps is now marching to attack Frossard at Châlons. The dispatch adds that Marshal Bazaine must cut his way through the German armies of Prince Frederick Charles and Gen. Steinmetz, or his Army of the Rhine will be forced to capitu-

THE LATEST FROM THE FRONT. FIGHTING ALL DAY ON THURSDAY-THE FRENCH HAVE CONFIDENCE OF VICTORY.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 19, 1870. The following is the latest from the seat of war: "There was fighting all day on Thursday at Mars la Tour. The latest French dispatches are full of expressions of confidence of victory."

THE EMPEROR SAID TO BE A MONOMANIAC. HE CHARGES THE FRENCH DISASTER TO TREASON. LONDON, Friday, Aug. 19, 1870.

Telegrams received here to-day from Brussels report the Emperor quite ill with symptoms of intense serebral excitement. He is said to charge his rusadventures to treason. This story is forwarded as one of the rumers of the war, but is generally discredited

SUNDAY'S BATTLE AT METZ.

A TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT WITNESSES THE EN-GAGEMENT-A SUCCESSFUL TRAP SET FOR THE PRUSSIANS-GREAT LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES-THE FORCES ENGAGED-RETREAT OF

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 19, 1870. The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Metz writes on Monday (15th): "Yesterday we thought ourselves shut up here, and all chance of sending letters gone; for we get nothing, even from Paris. But this morning I hear that a post will start for the capital, and I take my chance of your getting what I am able to tell from the inside of a town which is surrounded by armies-whether French or Prussian does not much matter so far as news is concerned.

" At 11 o'clock on Sunday Bazaine effected a grand reconnoissance with one division of Ladmirault's corps. At 2 a battle commenced on the right at Borney. Till 4 o'clock it was of no great importance Then, the Fourth Army Corps, forming the first line of battle, accomplished a maneuver intended to deceive the Prussians into the belief that it was retreating. This was accomplished by 4:15. The Prussians fell into the trap, rushed forward and attacked with surprising vigor. The Fourth Corps, whose retreat to the left was a mere feint, fell at once on the enemy's flank, while MacMahon on the right attacked simultaneously. The Prussian attack meantime had been developed in great force on the French center.

singular precision, and the whole spectacle was like a review at Châlons. The Prussians advanced in close column against the French line, which their artillery, splendidly served as it was, had vainly attempted to shake. The French officers consider that the Prussian infantry was relatively inferior to the Prussan artillery. The needle-gun is heavy and appears to incommode the Prussians greatly when climbing a hight or moving rapidly over broken ground. The soldiers, themselves, are active. They fire lying flat on the ground, seeking cover from every irregularity; but do not use their knapsacks as the French do to make little ramparts in front of them and rests for their guns. It is true of this, as has been said of the other battles of Worth and Forbach, that the Prussians fired with great deliberation, while the French rattled away as fast as they could discharge

"The regiments most closely engaged were the 69th, 90th, 44th, 60th, 80th, 33d, 54th, 65th, and 85th of the line; the 11th and 15th foot chasseurs; and the 8th, 9th, and 10th batteries of the first regiment of artillery. Those which suffered most were the 44th and 90th of the line, and the 15th foot chasseurs. The 44th especially was terribly shattered, while the 85th, though in the thickest of the action, lost but 35 men killed and wounded. The Colonel of the 44th was killed: the Colonel of the 3d horse chasseurs and Gens. Duplessis and Castamer were

"As it is impossible to leave the town, and this action was fought, or at any rate begun, at some distance outside the fortifications, I cannot pretend to give you the account of an eye-witness, nor a complete account at all. The above details are chiefly gathered from officers coming into town after the fight was over. At the beginning I followed a troop of hussars as far as permitted, and what I saw of the fight was from a hillock close by the walls. Previously, I was seated in a café with some officers of the hussar regiment. A staff officer came to summen the regiment; in five minutes it was in motion. It halted at first at the hillock above-mentioned. On a sudden signal it went tearing away to the front. In a moment more the artillery on both sides had covered the entire valley of the river, as well as the whole visible works in front and the ground beyond, with a thick cloud of smoke. There was nothing to do but to return to town.

"By 81 o'clock in the evening a bulletin was placarded in the streets saying 'The firing is nearly over. The Prussian lines extended three leagues. Ground is gained in every direction.' It does not say by whom the ground was gained. Officers who came back later from the field maintained that victory rested with the French; that the Prussians had been out-generaled and lost heavily, while the French was comparatively little exposed. But a Prussian officer who had been taken prisoner and who came into a café on parole with a French officer told a different story. Said ne, 'You might better surrender at discretion. We are more than 100,000 strong. You will be crushed. As to the battle, you had your ewn way at first, fer we be-

lieved there was only a division in front of us; but you know what the end was.'

Verdun has been the scene of constant carnage since streets are full of processions, and great crowds of people are roaring the "Marseillaise." Notwithstand-

"It is difficult to question even officers closely, so keen are yet the suspicions about spies; and to ask whether the French army had suffered a defeat would be to expose myself to mstant expulson, or worse. Hence I can give you only such particulars as are collected in the ways I have mentioned. As a Frenchman, I believe in the success of French arms; but know not why the advanced columns have withdrawn

again under the walls of the fortress.

"This morning, Monday, there were reports of heavy artillery toward Thionville; but all is again quiet. We only know that Sunday's conflict was ot decisive, and that another battle is imminent. The troops are never at rest. Maneuvers in one lirection or another are going on constantly. Orders have just been issued that no civilian shall leave the city on any pretext.

"Two shots from Fort St. Quentin have just demolished the head of the Thionville railway bridge at Metz station. I am told that it was done to cut off a detachment of 500 Prussians encamped at Montigny, who attempted to cross the Moselle and were seen from the fort. Montigny is a mile and a quarter distant from Metz. At 7 this morning two Prussian cuirassiers entered that town; they were followed by four others. Breakfast was served to the six, and paid for. They promenaded the town till 8 o'clock, and then withdrew, not only unmolested by anybody, but carrying off two prisoners-a St. Cyr pupil and one orderly. This will give you some idea of the dash and boldness of the Prussian

"Last night we thought we heard the Prussians shouting victory, notwithstanding the defeat we believe they suffered. But it seems some of their regiments sing hymns nightly, with accompaniments from their military bands-a custom they have preserved from the battle of Leuthen, where they advanced to the charge singing Luther's hymn. They follow it with hursahs. We heard them

"The Emperor and his staff, as well as the Prince Imperial, are at Longueville. As I write there passes a closed carriage escorted by a picket of Hussars in command of a Captain of the Staff. It contains a Prussian envoy reconducted to his own lines. Our officers say that he brought a request for an armistice, and admitted that the Prussian losses were considerable; but he did not tell his errand to them or to me."

A PRUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE-A TRAIN IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Berhin writes on Tuesday (16th): "The encounter before Metz on Sunday was an attack upon the rear-guard of the French and the repulse of a sortie from the fortress by troops of the First East Prussian and Seventh Westphalia army corps. The commanders of these two army corps-Von Manteuffel and Von Zastrow-having directed the movements, it is probable that the siege of Metz will begin at once. The siege-train at Magdeburg has left for France already, on Saturday last, and other siege artillery is to follow it. Strasbourg, it is supposed, will be besieged exclusively by South Germans, chiefly Baden troops An early surrender is, however, anticipated after the earnestness of the siege shall have been sufficiently shown-not so in the case of Metz.

FRENCH REPORTS OF THE BATTLE-THE PRUS SIANS ATTACK TOO SOON—GREAT HAVOC MADE IN THEIR RANKS—AN ARMISTICE

ASKED FOR AND REFUSED.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 19, 1870 The Figaro to-day gives the following details of the

Half of our army, which was about 200,000 strong were passing the Moselle at that place on one bridge The Prussians made a mistake, and attacked about an hour too soon. The corps of Gens. Ladmirault and de Jean were able to face the enemy in about half an hour from the time the first attack was made. The Prussians had evidently a plan of the fortifications of Metz, but which apparently did not contain any indication of Fort St. Quentin, for in trying to avoid Fort St. Julien they marched directly toward Fort St. Quentin, which, when they came within easy range, opened a very destructive fire on them. In their confusion the Prussians retreated, and came within range of the guns Julien, which also opened, increasing the loss of the enemy. The Prussians then attacked another point of our position, which was defended by only one regiment of infantry, and a masked battery of mi trailleuses. The latter immediately uncovered, and made great havoe in the ranks of the Prussians. The firing ceased at 71 in the evening, having lasted from 4 o'clock. We had about 1,000 killed and perhaps as many wounded. The Prussians sent a flag of truce demanding an armistice for the purpose of burying the dead. They admitted a loss of 8,000 killed. The armistice was refused. In this battle the First Corps of the Prussians was commanded by Gen. Manteuffel, and the Seventh Corps by Count Zastrow. They had 50,000 infantry, 33,000 cavalry, and 96 guns.

THE BATTLE OF TUESDAY. PRUSSIAN REPORTS-A FRUITFUL VICTORY-TWO THOUSAND PRISONERS AND SEVEN GUNS CAP-

REBLIN, Friday, Aug. 19, 1870. The Staatsanzeiger of this city has the following details of Gen. Steinmetz's movements: "The General succeeded in engaging the enemy while the latter was retreating from Metz in a southerly direction, and obliged him to pause near Arricark, where, approaching on the left bank of the river, Prince Frederick Charles overtook the French left on the 16th. The Prince had the Third Corps, which, although it had been engaged at Saarbruck and Forbach, instantly attacked the enemy in company with Gen. Stülpnagel's Fifth Division, and maintained its ground against a superior force for six hours, until the Hanover Corps, with the Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth Divisions, arrived on the scene. These six divisions, under Prince Frederick Charles, repulsed the Third, Fourth, second, and Sixth Divisions of the French and the Imperial Guard. The Prussians took 2,000 prisoners, two eagles, and seven guns, and constrained the enemy to a rapid movement from the banks of the Meuse to the fortified city of Metz."

FRENCH OFFICIAL DISPATCHES - A VICTORY CLAIMED-BRILLIANT CAVALRY CHARGES THE FRENCH OCCUPY THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 19, 1870. The following news is made public this morning : "GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 18.-5 p. m.-In the encounter of the 16th inst., the corps of Gen. Ladmirault formed the extreme right of the army. A battalion of the 73d Regiment of the line destroyed a Prussian regiment of lancers and took its colors. There have been many brilliant cavalry charges, in one of which Gen. LeGrand was killed at the head of his division. Gen. Montaign is missing. The Prussian Generals Doering and Wedel were killed, and Gens. Groonter and Von Rouch were wounded Prince Albert of Prussia, commanding the cavalry was killed. The following morning we were masters of the position previously occupied by the enemy On the morning of the 17th, several combats with the rear guard took place near Gravalotte. The force of the enemy in the battle of the 16th may be approximately estimated at 150,000 men. We have

not yet the exact figures of our losses." The following additional facts of Tuesday's conflict

have been received: "A battalion of the 73d French Regiment of the line destroyed a regiment of German lancers, capturing their colors. It is reported that Prince Albert, commanding the Prussian cavalry, was killed outright, but this is not confirmed. It is said that the French force engaged numbered 150,600. There was severe fighting on the 17th near Gravalotte. The Emperor is still at Rheims. The ground between Metz and NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1870.

THE BATTLE OF WEDNESDAY.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM MARSHAL BAZAINE-THE PRUSSIANS SAID TO HAVE BEEN DRIVEN BACK ALONG THEIR ENTIRE LINE—THE FRENCH LOSS HEAVY—A FRENCH SOLDIER'S ACCOUNT OF THE RECENT ENGAGEMENTS.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 19, 1870. The following official dispatch from Marshal Ba-

aine has been made public: VERDUN, Aug. 17—8 o'clock p. m.—This (Wednesday) morning the army of Prince Frederick Charles com-menced a sharp attack on the right of our position. The cavalry division of Gen. Portun and the Second Corps under Gen. Prossard made a firm resistance. The divisions of another corps, which were in echelon to the went into the action, which lasted until nightfull The enemy deployed considerable forces and made repeated efforts to resume the offensive, which were vigorously repulsed. A fresh corps d'armés endeavored to turn our left. We have everywhere held our positions, and have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Our loss is serious. Gen. Battaille was nded. In the heat of the action, a regiment of Uhlans charged on the staff of Bazaine, and 20 of the Marshal's escort were placed hors de combat. The Captain commanding the escort was killed. At 8 o'clock the enemy was driven back along his entire line. It is

The Gaulois says the following particulars have been communicated by an eye-witness belonging to

a regiment of chasseurs: Sunday last, for Verdun. On that day there was bloody and protracted engagement. The Prussian army was repulsed by our troops, and lost from 15,000 to 18,000 men. Nearly all their cannon fell into our hands. The guns of Fort St. Quentin played an important part in this battle, and with terrible effect. On Monday, about 9 o'clock in the morning, a detachment of Chasseurs d'Afrique was sent to reconnciter the woods in the neighborhood of Mars la Tour. They sudand two batteries of artillery, which immediately open fire. Col. Galifet ordered his men to charge; but at that moment an order came from Bazaine to fall back on the road and protect the passage of the Emperor, and the urs returned and encamped a little above Jarny About 2 in the afternoon the Emperor, who intended t sleep at Conflaus, passed over the road, going in the direction of Verdun, as at Conflaus several Uhlans had suddenly appeared, and shot over the road like a fash of lightning. Our cannon thundered all the evening from the direction of Etain, and the roar of ade was still heard at 6 o'clock a. m. At about 7 o'clock 35 Uhlans passed the leamp and disappeared in the woods, all traces of them being lost. On Tuesday the Emperor arrived at Verduu at noon, and left in a train at half-past 2. Two regiments of chasseurs had ordered from Châlons to watch the woods and guard the railroad track. [The person who communicates these details belonged to this detachment.] He met the train bearing the Emperor at Saint Menehould. With the Emperor were M. Piétri and Prince Murat. It was reported that the Prince Imperial and Prince Napoleon also accompanied him. The trait consisted only of two third-class cars for the passengers two for the horses, and three baggage vans. Rheims in the evening. At Verdun we could hear the sound of the cannenade coming from the direction of St Michel. At St. Menehould it was reported that Bar-le Due had been occupied by the Prussians since 3 p. m.

REPORTS OF THE EMPEROR'S MOVEMENTS. HE LEAVES VERDUN IN A THIRD-CLASS CAR-THE "TRANQUIL INFANT" FATIGUED-NA-POLEON URGES THE FRENCH OFFICERS TO

IMITATE PRUSSIAN TACTICS. PARIS, Friday, Aug. 19, 1870. The Figaro makes the following report of the

movements and doings of the Emperor :
"On Tuesday, the 16th, the Emperor, who had not yet heard of the battle of that day, received the Mayor and Sub-Prefect of Verdun, and spoke encouragingly to them. He was then accompanied by the Prince Imperial, but was almost without escort. He went to the railway station and demanded a train. The officers of the road could furnish only a third-class car, and the Emperor assured them that he would be satisfied with that. Imperial seemed to be greatly fatigued. A locomotive preceded the train to see that the road was clear. The next morning at daylight the Emperor reached Châlons." While at Metz the Emperor issued the following order, which was printed and distributed among the

"The Prussians begin an action by putting forward a who, under cover of woods, keep up a constant fire, and gradually gain the flank of their enemy. When the sharpshooters are well engaged, the Prussians put forward strong bodies of troops, who try to approach as

Having given these details, the Emperor concludes by directing the officers to imitate the tactics of the

AN OFFER OF MEDIATION FROM THE POPE KING WILLIAM'S REPLY-HE DEMANDS GUARAN TIES FROM FRANCE.

LONDON, Friday, August 19, 1870. The following is the letter of the Pope to King William proposing mediation:

YOUR MAJESTY: In the present grave circumstances it may appear an unusual thing to receive a letter from me; but, as the Vicar on Earth of God and peace, I cannot do less than offer my mediation. It is my desire to witness the cessation of warlike preparations, and to stop the evils, their inevitable consequences. My mediation is that of a sovereign whose small dominion excites no jealousy, and who inspires confidence by the moral and religious influence he personifies. May God lend an ear to my wishes, and listen also to those I form for your Majesty, to whom I would be united in the bonds of charity.

Given at the Vatican, July 22, 1870. A postscript adds:

I have written identically to the Emperor." The King's reply is as follows:

"Most angust Pontiff: I am not surprised, but profoundly moved, at the touching words traced by your hand. They cause the voice of God and of peace to be heard. How could my heart refuse to listen to so powerful an appeal. God witnesses that neither I nor my people desired or provoked war. Obeying the sacred duties which God imposes on sovereigns and nations, we take up the sword to defend the independence and bonor of our country, ready to lay it down the moment those treasures are secure. If your Holiness could offer me from him who so unexpectedly declared war assurances of sincerely pacific dispositions, and guarantees against a similar attempt upon the peace and tranquility of Europe, it certainly will not be I who will refuse to receive them from your venerable hands, united as I am with you in bonds of Christian charity and sincere

PARIS PREPARED FOR A SIEGE. THE FORTIFICATIONS COMPLETELY ARMED-IM-MENSE QUANTITIES OF PROVISIONS STORES THE CITY-ENTHUSIASM OVER THE AL-LEGED VICTORIES.

PARIS. Friday, Aug. 19, 1870. The Constitutionnel, to-day, publishes an article tating that Paris is a stronghold. The armed force is very great. The Admiralty has equipped the forts, which have been armed completely. Enormou quantities of provisions have been stored in the city, and much more is reaching here daily. Mills have lately been erected here capable of furnishing more flour than the resident population could use. Some of the heaviest dealers in grain have engaged to furnish all that is needed, without any reference to the price, leaving that matter altogether to the discretion of the Government. The journals compliment such evidences of sincere patriotism.

There is intense excitement and enthusiasm be-

ing the great excitement, there has been no disorder. Gen. Trochu held a meeting this morning with the officers who are to take part in the defense of Paris, at which all necessary measures were adopted. Gen. Treehu has his headquarters at the Elysée.

The Liberts says orders have been given to down the Bois de Boulogne and Vincennes, and adds that the population of Paris need not be alarmed, as this is merely a necessary precaution.

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF. WHY GEN. TROCHU WAS MADE GOVERNOR OF PARIS-COUNT PALIKAO ON THE RECENT BATTLES-THE PRUSSIANS CRIPPLED.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 19, 1870. In the Corps Ligislatif, last evening, the Count de Palikao, the Minister of War, took the floor, and, in esponse to an inquiry, made an explanation relative to the fact of Gen. Trochu being declared Governor of Paris. The Government regarded it as a wise movement, he said, to confide the defense of the city of Paris to a person eminently qualified to increase the security of peace in the minds of the citizens. Gen. Trochu will be replaced in the command of his corps. (The reserves were formerly under his

The Count de Palikao then informed the Corps that it was certain the Prussians had suffered severely in the late engagements. Their center had been especially crippled. They had tried to retreat to St. Michael, but were not able to effect a junction with the Prince Royal. The entire Regiment of White Cuirassiers, under the command of Count Von Bismarck, was totally destroyed near Schlettstadt. The French peasants attacked a detachment of Prussian dragoons, and made them prisoners. The Count then dwelt upon the fact that a dispatch from Brussels emanating from a Prussian source, made no mention of those French victories. The remarks of the Minister were received enthusiastically by the Deputies.

THE DEFEAT OF MACMAHON.

THE FRENCH UTTERLY OUTGENERALED-MAC-BERS-DE FAILLY'S CORPS ARRIVES TOO LATE-A FORTRESS ABANDONED-EXCELLENT PRUSSIAN WAR MANAGEMENT-ALL GERMANY MARCHING ON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at the headquarters of the Crown Prince writes on the 12th inst: "The more we gather of the details of the battle of Worth, the more clearly does it appear that there was no miracle about the affair-no sudden surprise as though a new weapon had been discovered. From the villages in the rear of the field I gather far more of the French movements than can be learned from the prisoners or the villagers on

"It would seem that the Imperial commanders in this quarter were altogether outmaneuvered by the Crown Prince, and that whatever the merits of the respective small-arms, the tactics of the two armies will not bear comparison. Some say even now that the chassepot is a better rifle than the needle-gun; but be that as it may, the French allowed themselves mount of fighting to save them at all. First, we hear of their blind confidence, and of their cries of 'à Berlin,' while they were-really in desperate danger. Then came the news of the surprise at Weissenburg, and of the death of Gen. Douay. He was posted in a corner of the French territory, with a mass of German troops collected on both his flanks, and was much further from his supports than prudence warranted in the face of such an enemy. It can never be known whether the French com mander would have extricated his men with less loss than they actually sustained had he lived to direct them, for he fell by one of the first discharges

of artillery. Thus was a step gained by the Germans. They had gallantly stormed the position at Weissenburg and had begun to shatter the enemy in detail. Mac-Mahon and De Failly were now called on to act. The former marched against the Crown Prince with his whole corps d'armée, and, as was believed among the French soldiers, expected De Failly to support his left in case of a check. Here again was the impetuous over-confidence which Frenchmen are apt to show. The second opportunity of meeting detail was given to the Germans, and a bloody battle was the result.

The Prussians and Bavarians together far outnumbered the corps of MacMahon. We may estimate that the Crown Prince had at least half as many again of disposable troops on Aug. 6 as his opponents. I have heard twelve to seven mentioned as the odds in the fight at Worth, and before MacMahon had been long engaged, he was sending aides-decamp to beg help from De Failly. The distance was not great to Bitche, and the messages must have arrived in time to bring the needed help, if only everything had been in readiness. But here again over confidence had prevailed. One French corps was destroyed before the other came to its support. I have heard that on Sunday, the day following the battle, a large force was about in the rear of where MacMahon had fought. People who saw it tell with wonder of the rush of the beaten army westward, and the advance of angry and almost incredulous troops toward the front. It was too late to renew the battle, too late to save the five regiments which lay strewn over the fields at Worth. The more desperate their resistance, the more they had been slaughtered; and at the last

there had been a sort of panic. "Frenchmen are bad hands at retreating after a defeat. It seems certain that the fugitives from Worth were in great disorder, even when passing through villages ten miles in the rear. The Corps of De Failly could only have sacrificed itself uselessly when once MacMahon's soldiers had been demoralized. To have fought a second battle of Worth would have been to play into the hands of the Crown Prince, who would have liked nothing better than to engage the whole French army in detail and beat them consecutively. 'He is the better general who has the larger force present in the nick of time.

"France is not properly fortified for a war with united Germany. These little places which hold a few hundred men, and did well enough in old times, are useless against modern artillery. There is, for instance, an ancient fortress among wood-covered hills, a quaint, picturesque stronghold of Alsace, called 'La Petite Pierre' [in the Vosges Mountains, eight miles N.N.W. of Saverne]. Once it was much esteemed as a check to an invader coming through the Vosges, but now it is abandoned without firing a shot. The black and white colors of Prussia wave over the citadel, and a quantity of military stores were captured therein. It was not ready for defense when the Prussians came. The outer and more important work was untinished. Therefore La Petite Pierre was abandoned, to the great relief of its inhabitants, who had feared destruction, and the Prussians quietly marched on. Now if a strong fort, say an iron-clad tower, had been upon this hill, the Crown Prince would have required heavy guns against it. I do not mean to say that any mere fort by a roadside would hinder the German invasion, but this little fortress of La Petite Pierre, among its wood-covered hills, illustrates two points of the Frenchmen's unreadiness the fort was old-fashioned and insufficient, and it was not equipped for

"The movement of troops is incessant, though n one is told whither they are going, and with each advance the Prussians bring forward their field-post and their military telegraph. A more perfect organ ration it is difficult to imagine. The trains of provisions creep like great serpents over the country.

The active detachments of telegraph-men push on cause of the news of repeated French victories. The | with their light poles set up at intervals, and their

alowly decreasing coil of wire, while the field postflice brings letters to the different divisions from ade to side for many a mile. The whole country is on the move. A regiment of cavalry goes by with infinite jingling of harness and clattering of hoofs. Now the bayonets of the infantry shine out among the trees or there is an interminable train of guns dragged past. I fancy that the villagers are simply astounded at what they see, and imagine that all

Germany is upon them.
"The soldiers, laughing, tell of the other two great armies which are invading France. The Fatherland is quite safe. The war has scarcely troubled a single German village-not one in th part of the line and rain as it may, the men are

SCENES AFTER THE BATTLE OF WORTH-AN INTERVIEW BETWEEN MARSHAL MACMAHON AND EDMUND ABOUT—A PANIC AT SAVERNE.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 19, 1870.

Edmond About describes the scenes after the battle of Worth as follows:

"One sees solid regiments, who proudly retreat, while a few bad soldiers, disbanded, lost, demoralized, and disarmed, throw themselves desperately into each by-path. I arrived just in time to stop three wretched Turcos, mounted on artillery as they were entering an old quarry with the hope of making a short cut from the field Our artillery must have been roughly used, so many caissons pass along the road without guns. But here come one or two regiments of the line quite firm, tol erably complete in numbers, rifle on shoulder, and knapsack on back. Behind them Marshal Mc-Mahon, calm, dignified, almost smiling, and fresh as a rose. I salute him as he passes. He responds without noticing me. One of his aids, M. d'Alzac, names me. Then the old hero stops, and tells me quite simply the story of his defeat, thus: 'I had only 35,000 men, and I found 150,000 in front of me. We have given way before numbers. They or wounded about 5,000 men. But we shall have our revenge. Explain this to the public. But where are you going in that direc 'You will be caption ? 'To Saverne,' I reply. tured. The Prussians will be there in two hours, says the General. 'I have my wife and children there, I answer. 'God preserve you. Do not fail to say that the morale of the troops is excellent."

We shake hands. "I exchange a few pleasant words with M. d'Alzac, and I search vainly in the ranks of the staff as it moves on for the laughing and kindly face of M. de Vogue, officer of ordnance. This fine young man, full of promise, was killed by a through the forehead, and Gen. Colson with a bullet through the heart. Both of them were struck down by the side of the Marshal, who was reckless of his life. Last comes a regiment of Turcos, the most complete and finest of the three These fellows have not thrown away their knapsacks nor their arms. One of the first comes out of the ranks and clasps me around the neck. It is Albert Dury, a fellow journalist, and the excellent fellow begins by telling me: I have been to your house; it is empty. All your people are safe but you. I, as you see am firm as a post. Oh, my poor friends! What a disaster. We will repair it, though. He runs off and disappears in the motley crowd of his comrades. A little further on I saw a civilian dressed in a short coat of grey velvet, who marches like an officer between two companies of the line. It is M. Guildran, the artist of the Illustration, ar old friend of the day before yesterday. He carries his portefolio across his back, and to-morrow morning at Pfazburg he will, no doubt, make a sketch of this shameful retreat. "At the gates of the Saverne the panic stricken are

flying along the railway or are hiding in the gardens; but some good regiments of the line are tramping in steps through the streets. Their passage, calm and courageous, is not over before 11 o'clock at night. These last belong to the Fifth Corps. They reached Reichshoffen too late to give battle. I find the little town a prey to a panic really fabulous. Marshal MacMahon arrived there on Saturday night at 11 o'clock, followed by the remains of his army, and preceded by a swarm of breathless fugitives. In the twinkling of an eye Saverne saw itself filled with the First Corps, which the foe luckily believed to have retired upon Bitche. They messed together where they couldthose most fortunate, in the houses of their townsmen; those who had brought away their knapsacks and camp equipage, under their tents; many upon the pavements and in the fields under heaven's canopy. The night was passed in terror. If the enemy had known how to profit by the opportunity, he might have made 10,000 or 15,000 prisoners at one blow. The population was only half reassured by the presence of troops broken down, starved, and discomfited. Some families got off by the mail train at midday, the last that went from Strasburg." Yesterday (Sunday, the 7th August), at 6 o'clock,

upon I know not what false alarm-perhaps only because three or four scouts of the enemy were announced on the side of Steinburg-the Duke de Magenta caused the "Generale" to be beaten, and Saverne thought itself lost, while officers and soldiers threw themselves pell-mell upon the Pfalzburg road. Three-fourths of the people went off wildly toward the neighboring forests. A sad example was set by the gens d'armes and the sargent de ville. The townsfolk closed their shops and piled up their furniture upon carts. Some of the farmers drove their cattle before them, as in the time of Abraham. There were incredible accumulatious, formed both of men and animals, in the houses of the foresters and the ruins of the old castles. This morning all is calm in the town; or, to speak more accurately, all is dead there. The invasion is expected from one moment to another, and no one dreams of defense against the 150,000 men of the Prince Royal. The Mayor invites the bakers and butchers to reopen their shops. A few devoted men and some brave women divide themselves between two ambulances, of which one is at the Hospital and the other at the Asile Imperial. There remain only 60 wounded or so. One hundred and sixty have been sent on to Saarburg. Almost all the Zouaves and Turcos made their escape last night, fearing to be murdered by the Prussians. How they have been able to drag themselves as far as Pfalzburg, being in such a state as they were in, I scarcely know. They must have stolen horses and carriages.

AID FOR THE EXPELLED GERMANS.

replaced the traces with turbans unrolled.

Mine was recovered this morning, at 6 o'clock, per-

fectly sound, from half-a-dozen stragglers, who had

HUMANE ACTION OF THE SWISS GOVERNMENT. PARIS, Friday, Aug. 19, 1870. The Germans of the Northern States of the Confederation, who have been expelled from France, will go to Belgium, and those of the Southern States to Switzerland. The Federal Council of the latter country has ordered that German-speaking Commis-saries shall be stationed at Geneva, Verriers, and Neufchatel in order to assist the Germans arriving there without means. The Government of the German States promises to refund to Switzerland all expenses incurred in the relief of the refugees. Germans who can procure French citizens as sureties are permitted to leave their wives and children in

ANOTHER SECRET TREATY.

PROPOSALS FROM NAPOLEON TO AUSTRIA. LONDON, Friday, Aug. 19, 1870. The German-Hungarian Monthly gives further evelations of the French policy toward Prussia and the North German Confederation, namely : Certain propositions made at Salzburg in 1867 by Napoleon to Count Von Benst, Austrian Frime Minister. The

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE ENGLISH MISSION TENDERED TO EX-SEN-ATOR WADE-A NEW AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE TO EUROPE—RETRENCHMENT IN THE GOVERNMENT EXPENSES. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 18, 1870.
The latest rumer here in regard to the English Mission is that ex-Senator Wade has been tendered the posit of Secretary of the Interior, and that Secretary Coz will sent Minister to England.

tment that he has decided as a business experi to Havre on Tuesday next, and offering to carry the U 8, mails. The Postmaster-General has replied, saying that he has no authority to give any subsidy, but that the regular inland and sea rates of postage will be directed the Postmaster at New-York to make up a let-ter and newspaper mail for the Guiding Star on Tuesday. If the venture is successful, the trips will be regularly

continued every week. will soon be issued showing that the expenses for the

\$16,000,000 less than for the previous year.

Monsieur Berthemy, French Minister, has not been coufined to his bed by cholera morbus. The French Legation are in good humor but have no news. Baron Geroit and no new facts public.

plates to change the entire printing of the national cur rency, owing to the many successful counterfeits that are gotten out. The recent issues of the ten-dollar and twenty-dollar notes are calculated to deceive experts. and improved plans of printing-ink, &c., will be considered by Mr. Hurlburd.

In the case of a recent seizure by the Government of tobacco in Charleston, S. C., the sum of \$34 91 was real ized by the sale; of this, \$20 went as fees to the attorney, \$9 75 to the clerks, and \$5 to the U.S. Marshal, leaving 16

GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.)

Returns of the census are now reaching the Superintendent's Office very rapidly. The reports of the enumeration in nearly the whole of Kausas were received today, and the United States Marshal at San Francisco reports that he expects by the 1st of September to have concluded the entire enumeration of California. The returns from the Southern States are slow in coming it; and the marshals compilain that some difficulty is experienced in obtaining information from the colored peeple, owing to the inability of great numbers of them who live in the interior counties to give correct responses to the questions propounded by the census of ficials.

ficials.

Already the returns indicate vast increases in the population of the cities around New-York. Although New-York itself shows an absolute increase, there is proportionately no similarity to the increase noted in Brooklyn, os many of the cities surrounding it, and in many of those contiguous to the great center of trade and capital. Senator Cole is in town to-day, and has been in consultion with the Controller of the Currency relative to the organization of gold banks on the Pacific Coast under the new act. Senator Casserly has recently written to the Controller on the same subject.

SPIRITED COURSE OF A GERMAN WAR-VESSEL-ABORTIVE ATTEMPT TO BLOCKADE LAGUAYRA -THREAT TO CONFISCATE GERMAN PROP-

MARACAIBO. July 22 .- A determined course has lately been adopted at Laguayra by Commander E-Knorr of the North German gunboat Meteor, in obedience to the dictates of the Dipiomatic Corps at Caracas. In compliance with the order of Gen. Hernandez, who is at present at the head of affairs, in the name of the Mo Government, the ports of Laguayra and Porto Cabello were recently declared in a state of blockade and the Venezuelan man-of-war Maparari was ordered to cruise near the mouth of these ports, and at all haz to cruise near the mouth of these ports, and at all hazards to maintain the blockade, which was rendered more effective by the presence of a fleet under the command of Hernander. At 7½ o'clock in the morning of the 16th, the Mapurari, while cruising near the entrance to Laten Mapurari, sighted a steamer carrying the French colors. She instantly fired a gan for the stranger to bay to; instead of obeying the order the steamer continued on, and succeeded in getting into the port of Laguayra. She afterward proved to be one of the French mail line of steamers. Very soon after the Maparari discovered a steamer coming out of Laguayra having a flag of truce at her fore-top. This proved to be the North German gunboat Meteor. The Maparari moved forward to meet her, and when within halling distance a boat was lowered from the Meteor, and an officer from her came on board the Maparari bearing a note couched in the following terms:

sele plying between ports of this Republic estering or learning thes post. In making the communication, I beg to request you will transmit the ame to the commanders of vessels adding under rour flag. Begging you to favor me with a report of whatever resolution you may come to, I have the honor to be, &c.

On reading the extraordinary note of the Commander of the Meteor, the officer in command of the Maparari declined committing himself to a written reply until he had communicated with his superior officer, and only sent to Commander Knorr a verbal answer, which, however, the German officer declined accepting. Retarming to the Meteor, the officer reported the result of the interview, and was in consequence immediately dispatched with the following note:

ON BOARD THE STEAMCE METEOL July 16, 1870.

To the Commander of the Maparari—Six; As you have resolved to take into consideration the action of the Diplomatic Corps made knew to the interview of the consideration the action of the Diplomatic Corps made knew to the interview of the day, I hereby declare your vessel attached, and demand that you lower your flag within are minuste from receipt bereef, otherwise I shall take your vessel by force.

In reply to this the Commander of the Maparari said that he would immediately proceed and report to his chief the action of the Commander of the Maparari said that he would immediately proceed and report to his chief the action of the Commander of the North German steamer, but he positively refused to lower his flag, saying "that the Maparari should be sunk with all on board before such a dastardly act should be committed." This sanswer was convoyed to the Meteor, who immediately steamed within gunshot of the Maparari; and hamiling down the white flag made all preparation to attack her. The Commander of the Maparari then sent a boat with an officer to the Meteor demanding further explanations. The answer of Commander Knorr was percemptory, that the Maparari should be committed." This sanswer was convoyed to the Meteor, who

THE LABOR CONGRESS.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.-The Labor Congress net at 9 o'clock this morning. Resolutions declaring to be the duty of the Government to protect every branch duties on ship-building materials should be removed. A resolution recommending all organizations of protective associations to adopt the Eight-Hour rule was also re ferred. The fourth and fifth resolutions of the platform were adopted. An amendment to the sixth resolution that "the accumulated wealth of the fiation, which is the result of labor, aiready performed, should be taxed on a graduated basis, so as to make the burden of taxation bear heaviest upon those who have secured to themselves the lion's share of the fruits of American toll," was presented by Mr. Cofin, and warmly discussed. Mrs. Hathaway favored the amendment, declaring that il expressed the views of the working women, who "are always at the very bottom of the pyramid of oppression that restaupon the laboring classes." Pending the discussion the Convention adjourned.

At the afternoon session Mr. Cofin's substitute for the sixth resolution was lost and the original resolution adopted. This resolution declares that the burden of faxation should rost equally on all classes and interests, and that the exemption of Government bonds from taxation was a violation of all just principles of the revenue laws. The seventh resolution, declaring that Congress should modify the tariff so as to admit free the necessaries of life, and levy dates for the revenue on articles of ries of life, and levy dates for the revenue on articles of laxity, and on such manufactures as we can produce, was then taken up, and after discussion was, adopted.

The eighth resolution, or their sale to individuals, and in lands to corporations, or their sale to individuals, and in lands to corporations, or their sale to individuals, and in lands to corporations, or their sale to individuals, and in lands to corporations, or their sale to individuals, and in lands to corporations, or their sale to individuals, and in lands to corporations, or their sale to individuals, and in lands to corporations, or their sale to individuals, and in lands to corporations, or their sale to individuals, and in lands to corporations or their sale to individuals, and in lands to corporations, or their sale to individuals, and in lands to corporations or the cost in quantities not exceeding life acrees to actual settlers were adopted. An amendment to the sixth resolution

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN INDIANA

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 19 .- This afternoon bout 2 o'clock a storm of wind and rain, accompanied with lightning, prevailed in this vicinity. The unfinished steeps of the Trinity Lutheran Church was blown down, crushes in the Trinity schoolhouse roof and side walls. causing in the France amount of \$2,000 or \$3,000. No one in the building was burt. John Tapiall, an old cities, white standing in his barn door was struck by lighting and killed. The steeple of the Walantst. Church was struck, causing slight damage. Trees were blown down, and at the wharf several boals were grounded. In English Township a barn was struck and burned.